

PASHCHENKO, N.A.; SMUL'SKAYA, T.K.; MURONETS, I.I., red.; ZAPOROZHETS,
V.M., red.; ROZANOVA, N.A., red.; TUMARKINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Concise Czech-Russian geophysical dictionary] Kratkii
cheshsko-russkii geofizicheskii slovar'. Sost.N.A.Pashchenko,
T.K.Smul'skaya. Moskva, Glav.red.inostr.nauchno-tekhn.slovarei
Fizmatgiza, 1960. 248 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Geophysics--Dictionaries)
(Czech language--Dictionaries--Russian)

ROZANOVA, N.A., kand.med.nauk

Phlebography of the lower extremities in children. Khirurgija 36
no.9:38-40 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN
SSSR prof. S.D. Ternovskiy) II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova na baze bol'nitsy
imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnnyy vrach L.A. Vorokhobov).
(ANGINOGRAPHY) (LEG-BLOOD SUPPLY)

ROZANOVA, N. A. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- "Structural conditions of the localization
of mineralization ~~of gold~~ in the Central deposit (Kuznetskiy Alatau)" Mos, 1960
(Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education UkrSSR. Mos Geol-Prospecting
Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze) (KL, 1-61, 185)

ROZANOVA, N.A.

Structural conditions governing the occurrence of gold in the
TSentral'noy deposit (Kuznetsk Ala-Tau). Geol. rud. mestorozh.
no.2:63-71 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mine-
ralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau--Gold ores)

MUŽANOVÁ, N. A.

Dissertation:

"Congenital Pylorostenosis in Infants and Its Operative Correction." Cand Med Sci
Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, 25 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya
Moskva, Moscow, 16 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec. 1954

PERNOV, A.Y., professor; ROZANOVA, N.A., assistant

operative treatment of congenital pyloristenois in infants.
Pediatriia no.4:73-77 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. iz kliniki detskoj khirurgii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
Instituta imeni I.V.Stalina (dir. - dotsent S.I.Milovidov)
(PYLORUS--SURGERY)

ROZANOVA, N.B.

Spark-over in a vacuum induced by macroparticles. Izv.AN SSSR.
Ser.fiz. 26 no.11:1438-1440 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric spark) (Vacuum apparatus)

ROZANOVA, N.B.; GRANOVSKIY, V.L.

Electrode phenomena in high-power disruptive discharge in high
vacuum. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 20 no.10:1162-1164 O '56.

(MLRA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy insitut imeni V.I. Lenina.
(Electric discharges)

RUZANOV, N.B.

Category : USSR/Electronics - Gas Discharge and Gas-discharge Instruments

H-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4358

Author : Rozanova, N.B., Granovskiy, V.L.

Title : On the Occurrence of Electric Breakdown in a High Vacuum Gap.

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 3, 489-496

Abstract : A study was made of vacuum gaps up to 5 mm long both under static as well as under pulse voltages. On the basis of experimental data, the authors conclude that in the case of a high-vacuum gap: 1) the breakdown voltage increases with the mechanical strength of the anode material; 2) the x-rays are a factor accompanying the breakdown rather than causing it; 3) the breakdown voltage of the gap depends on the anode material and increases in the following order: C (graphite), Al, Cu, (Fe, Ni), Mo, W. It is established that the connection between the breakdown voltage and the length of the gap obeys a power law in the form $U_{\text{gap}} = k d^{\alpha}$, where α is close to 1/2. The experimental data can be explained by means of the Krenberg hypothesis, if one assumes in addition that the pieces of the material of the electrodes break away under the influence of the electric field in the higher-voltage regions. Bibliography, 19 titles.

Card : 1/1

AUTHORS: Granovskiy, V. L., Rozanova, N. B., Moiseyeva, I. S. 57-28-5-33/36

TITLE: Flashover Along the Surface of a Dielectric During the Passage of Current on Its Opposite Side
(Perekrytiye vdol' poverkhnosti dielektrika pri pro-khozdenii toka s drugoy storony yego)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 5,
pp. 1108-1117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors determined and measured a considerable reduction of the flashover voltage along the surface of a solid dielectric bordering on the gas. It can be assumed, that the reduction of the voltage (Figures 4 and 5) is caused by a distortion of the field because of the conductivity near the dielectric. Another cause for the reduction of U_{fl} could be represented by a short-term increase of the resulting voltage, which acts on the investigated domain because of the formation of a turbulence field at the passage of a strong current with a short rise time. Corresponding experiments are described in an

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Flashover Along the Surface of a Dielectric During 57-28-5-33/36
the Passage of Current on Its Opposite Side

other article. If even a weak spontaneous current is generated in the non-conducting medium adjacent to the dielectric actually a plasma is produced - a medium with a considerable conductivity. In the pressure range ($1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ to $2 \cdot 10^2$ mm of mercury column), where low U_{f1} were observed, an electrodeless current is generated on the opposite side, if an alternating high voltage is applied to the dielectric. It becomes manifest in a more or less intensive luminosity of the gas. The conductivity produced in this process in the medium adjacent to the dielectric apparently effects the reduction of U_{f1} . At a pressure below $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ and above $2 \cdot 10^2$ mm of mercury column an electrodeless current also exists. It is, however, very small, as an impact ionization is little probable. As can be seen from figures 10 and 11, a conductor (metal) brought in the vicinity of the dielectric, also modifies the flashover voltage on its opposite side. In this instance, the magnitude of the variation of U_{f1} is immediately connected with the potential of this conductor.

Card 2/3

Flashover Along the Surface of a Dielectric During 57-28-5-33/36
the Passage of Current on Its Opposite Side

It reaches its maximum, when the distortion of the field caused by the conductor at the external electrodes is greatest. The distortion of the field at a variation of the boundary conditions at the inner face of the isolator, because of the generation of conductivity, can be estimated numerically. As, unfortunately, no more or less complete quantum theory of dielectric flashover exists, it is impossible at present to combine a redistribution of the field near the cathodes with a reduction of U_{fl} in a quantitative way. The authors thank M. K. Bologa, V. I. Savoskin and N. A. Sivozdrav for their collaboration, and V. I. Zhevorusheva for the computations for (Figure 13). There are 13 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina, Moskva
(Moscow, Electrotechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin)
SUBMITTED: July 29, 1957
Card 3/3 1. Dielectrics--Conductivity

AUTHORS: Rozanova, N.B. and Kozlova, M.V. SOV/109-4-8-7/35
TITLE: Movements of Macroparticles Produced by Electrical
Discharges in Vacuum
PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 8,
pp 1267 - 1273 + 2 plates (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The electrical breakdown of a vacuum gap is often accompanied by the appearance of bright traces issuing from the electrodes. The aim of this work was to determine the nature of these traces and the probability of their appearance under various conditions. The experiments were carried out by means of a special tube which is shown in Figure 1. One of the electrodes was in the form of a disc, while the other had the shape of a hemisphere. The disc had a diameter of 28 mm while the hemispheres had radii of curvature ranging from 0.05 to 6 mm. The lengths of the gaps d were from 0.3 to 1 mm. The electrodes were made from tungsten, graphite and nickel. Before the experiments, the electrodes were usually thoroughly polished. The tube was thoroughly checked.

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SOV/109-4-8-7/35

Movements of Macroparticles Produced by Electrical Discharges
in Vacuum

de-gassed by heating in vacuum, the electrodes being heated to the temperature of 900 °C for a duration of about 8 hours. The vapours of grease were trapped by liquid nitrogen. The gas pressure in the tube during the experiments was less than 4×10^{-7} mm Hg. The voltage applied to the gap was in the form of pulses having a duration of 1 ms and a rise time of about 10 μ s; the pulses were used to synchronise the time base of an oscilloscope (Figure 2). The breakdown voltages were determined by the oscilloscope. The discharge gap was photographed at the instant of the breakdown; the photographs so obtained were then analysed. A number of photographs are shown in Figures 3-6. From the analysis of the photographs, it was found that the traces could be grouped as follows:

- 1) the traces which do not reach the surface of either electrode (Figures 3);
- 2) the traces which do not reach the opposite electrode but return to the electrode from which they issued (Figures 4);

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Movements of Macroparticles Produced by Electrical Discharges in Vacuum

- SOV/109-4-8-7/35
- 3) the traces which reach the opposite electrode (Figures 5);
 - 4) the traces which are reflected from either electrode (Figure 6).

Altogether, 800 traces were considered. In a tube with graphite electrodes, it was found that the main direction of the issuing traces makes an angle of about $30-40^\circ$ with its plane. The analysis also showed that:

- a) the probability of the appearance of traces depends on the material of the electrodes (in graphite it is higher than in tungsten);
- b) the majority of traces issue from the negative electrodes;
- c) when the field in the vicinity of the negative electrode is non-uniform, the probability of the appearance of traces increases;
- d) rough surfaces appear to enhance the process of trace emission.

Card 3/4 The traces are formed by the incandescent particles of the

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Movements of Macroparticles Produced by Electrical Discharges in
Vacuum

SOV/109-4-8-7/35

material which is torn off the electrodes. It was found that in graphite, these particles can have dimensions of 10^{-2} cm and their mass may be as large as 10^{-4} g. The most probable velocity of the particles is of the order of 10^3 cm/sec, their normal accelerations being of the order of 10^2 to 10^4 g. The particles have a positive charge of the order of 10 CGSE; this charge is collected by the particles during their transit when they lose the electrons. The author expresses his gratitude to Professor V.L. Granovskiy for collaboration in this investigation and for the discussion of the results. There are 10 figures, 1 table and 5 references, of which 4 are English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1958

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Card 4/4

24.2100

77793
SOV/109-5-2-26/26

AUTHORS: Rozanova, N. B., Nizyayev, V. V.

TITLE: Concerning a Method of Substance Transfer Between Electrodes in Vacuum (Letter to the Editor)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 2, pp 351-352 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When a voltage somewhat under breakdown level is applied to a vacuum gap between electrodes, crumbling of electrode material at micro-protrusions can be expected, where the field and, consequently, ponder-motoric forces are amplified as compared with their average values. Ponder-motoric forces do not reach levels higher than the tensile strength of most electrode materials. However, the required force at the instant immediately prior to breakdown may be considerably lower at certain spots due to micro-cracks caused by the pulling force of the electric field. The authors observed and photographed the motion of particles of matter leaving the surface

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Concerning a Method of Substance Transfer
Between Electrodes in Vacuum (Letter to the
Editor)

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SOV/109-6-2-26/26

of one degassed electrode and traveling to the other electrode. Rupture stress of graphite is (0.5 to 0.75) 10^8 dyn/cm². Ponder-motoric forces could reach 10^8 dyn/cm² under test conditions ($U = 36$ kv, $d = 1.3$ mm, $r_k = 0.04$ cm). The separation of a particle was recorded at the 85-th voltage application which excludes the possibility of a loose particle being left after the machining of electrodes. The authors think that the transfer of matter was the result of material being loosened by consecutive stress load applications. It should be of importance to find whether a similar transfer eventually may be possible also between metal electrodes. It was observed during earlier experiments that a certain relation exists between the breakdown voltage and the mechanical strength properties of the anode material. It is possible that the detachment and transfer of substance/particles creates a conductive medium for current in vacuum. There is 1 figure; and

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Concerning a Method of Substance Transfer
Between Electrodes in Vacuum (Letter to the
Editor)

77793

SOV/109-5-2-26/26

8 references, 3 Soviet, 3 U.S., 1 U.K., 1 French. The
U.S. and U.K. references are: H. W. Anderson, Electr.
Engng., 1935, 54, 1315; H. G. Heard, E. J. Lauer,
Vacuum, 1953, 3, 104; L. Cranberg, J. Appl. Phys., 1952,
23, 518; P. F. Browne, Proc. Roy. Soc. B, 1955, 68, 564.

SUBMITTED: August 4, 1959

Card 3/3

Kirov Inst. of Epidemiology and Microbiology, (-1944-)

"Seasonality of Morbidity with Both Typhus Abdominalis and Dysentery in the Kirov Province,"

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No. 7-8, 1944.

ROZANOVA, N. N.

Rozanova, N. N. "The microflora of grain cultures which spent the winter under the snow in Kirov Oblast in 1946," Trudy Kirovskogo in-ta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, Collection 2, 1948, p. 81-93, - Bibliog: 12 items.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

ROZANOVA, N.P.

Effect of irregularity in weft yarn number on structure and
characteristics of fabrics. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst.
prom. no. 3:107-112 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Yarn)
(Weaving)

REGGAE, E. M., RESEARCH ASSISTANT, AND LANG. TECH. SEC.

Dissertation: "Effect of the Yarn Twist on the Basic Properties of Parachute Cotton Fabric." Moscow Textile Inst, 29 May 47.

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, May, 1947 (Project #17836)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445530007-2"

Rozanova N.S.

136-11-13/17

AUTHORS: Krapukhin, V.V. and Zaychenko, G.N., Candidates of
Technical Sciences, Rozanova, N.S., Engineer and
Prokhorova, N.G.

TITLE: Drying Hard Alloy Articles by Infrared Rays (Sushka tverdos-
plavnykh izdeliy infrakrasnymi luchami)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, no.11, pp. 75 - 78 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In the work described by the authors and in which
Engineer Ye.A. Gol'dberg participated, the influence of changes
in drying temperature on the time required to dry (i.e. to
remove volatiles from and strengthen) the compressed cermet-mix
object was studied. This was followed by experiments in which
the process was carried out in infra-red radiation from type
C-1 lamps fitted with glass bowls and parabolic minor reflectors.
Drying time was reduced to 25-35 min., the advantages of
additional heating from the bottom being established. On the
basis of these laboratory experiments, a continuous drier (Fig.1)
was designed (N.P. Yakovlev participating), in which the lamps
are arranged in a checker pattern over the conveyor-borne ob-
jects while nichrome heaters are arranged to heat the undersides
of the objects. The authors show the temperature changes at
different depths inside an object as it passes through the
installation (Figs. 2 and 3) based on tests with a 40 mm high
cylinder.

Drying Hard Alloy Articles by Infrared Rays

136-11-13/17

x 35 x 25 mm object fitted with thermocouples at three levels. Prolonged use of the installation for titanium-tungsten-cobalt sintered objects has confirmed its reliability. For these materials, the speed of the conveyor is 2.5 m/hr, drying is effected in 30 min., the electricity consumption amounts to 135 kWh/ton of dried material and the daily productivity exceeds 1 ton. The installation is recommended for other metallurgical processes. There are 3 figures and 4 Russian references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Mintsvetmetzoloto and the Moscow Combine for Hard Alloys
(Mintsvetmetzoloto i Moskovskiy kombinat tverdykh splavov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Sintered alloys-Drying
2. Infrared rays-Applications

MALAKHOVA, G.M.; SUZHALEVA, V.V.; ROZANOWA, N.S.

Study of specific anaphylactogenic and hemodynamic properties of heteroproteins subjected to denaturation. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.3:30-33 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya fiziko-khimii krovi i krovoznameniteley (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. P.S.Vasil'yev) TSentral'nogo crdona Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (direktor - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

Rozanova, N.S.

Synthesis of aromatic isocyanates. D. F. Kutepov and N. S. Rozanova. Zhur. Obshchoi Khim. 26, 1737-40 (1956). The procedures cited in Swiss Patents 215,291-215,320 (C.A. 42, 6853) usually gave poor yields of the reported aryl isocyanates with much contamination by substituted ureas. The following modifications are advised. To 35 g. COCl₂ in 38 g. dry EtOAc at 0-5° was added 15 g. 2,4,5-Cl₃C₆H₃NH, in 83 ml. EtOAc; after 20 min. at 0° and 30-50 min. at 20°, during which COCl₂ was passed through the mixt., there was obtained a ppt. of 74.6% 2,4,5-trichlorophenylcarbamoyl chloride (I). Similarly was prep'd. 3,4,5-trichloro isomer, which is isolated from EtOAc soln. by evapn. at 10° *in vacuo*. I in dry (CH₂Cl)₂ was heated on a water bath 2.5 hrs. yielding a ppt. of 2,2',4,4'-,5,5'-hexachlorodiphenylurea (II), m. 304°, while the filtrate on evapn. at room temp. gave 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl isocyanate, m. 61°. Similarly was prep'd. the 3,4,5-trichloro isomer, m. 63.6°. The yields are about 75%. Slow distn. of EtOAc from its soln. of I followed by extn. of the solid residue with CCl₄ gave some II and the more sol. Et 2,4,5-trichlorophenylcarbamate (III), m. 92°. Similarly was prep'd. the 3,4,5-trichloro isomer, m. 132.5°. III also formed satisfactorily from 2,4,5-Cl₃C₆H₃NH, and Et₂OCCl after 3 hrs. on a steam bath; similarly were prep'd.: *Me ester*, m. 103°, and *Pr ester*, m. 70°. Heating I with EtOH 3 hrs. on a steam bath also gave III. I with ClCH₂CH₂OH in 3 hrs. at 120° gave 2-chloroethyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl carbamate, m. 98-100° (from CHCl₃). Crude I prep'd. as above from 32 g. COCl₂ and 10 g. 2,4,5-Cl₃C₆H₃NH, was freed of EtOAc and the residue was extd. with CHCl₃; the ext. gave about 50% crude 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl isocyanate, m. 65-61°, while the insol. residue was II. The use

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Kutepov, D. F. - Rozanova, ...
of 3,4,5-Cl₃C₆H₃NH₂ in such a procedure gave only the corresponding hexachlorodiphenylurea. A soln. of crude I in EtOAc (from 10 g. amine) was dild. with 200 ml. EtOAc and kept at 20° at water pump vacuum to remove HCl and COCl₃ (and some EtOAc), was finally heated to 30° and the residue was extd. with CHCl₃, yielding 74.24% 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl isocyanate, m. 60-1°, while the small residue contained II. Heating 3 g. I in 75 ml. EtOAc, presatd. with HCl, for 50 min. on a steam bath gave on cooling 1.16 g. solid, decomp. 170-9°, containing 15.5% Cl, identified as 2,4,5-Cl₃C₆H₃NH₂HCl. Evapn. of the filtrate gave more of the same and 0.14 g. II.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445530007-2

ROZANOVA, N. S.

7
Synthesis of aromatic isocyanates. D. F. Kuteпов and
N. S. Rozanova, J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R., 20, 1930-52
(from English translation).—See C.A. 51, 1890:
B.M.R.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445530007-2"

TURBINA, N.S.; ROZANOVA, N.S.; PEVZNER, T.N.

Case of lymphogranulomatosis treated with aurantine. Problemy
genet. i perel. krovi 8 no.8:53-56 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz hematologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.S. Dul'tsin)
i patologoanatomiceskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. N.M. Nemenova)
TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya
krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR.

Rozanova, N.S.

' Synthesis and transformations in the diarylurea series.

I. Synthesis of diarylureas and their derivatives. D. F. Kutelev and N. S. Rozanova. Zhur. Osnchek. Khim., 27, 2532-3 (1987). — Passage of 11.7 g. COCl₂ into 20 g. PhNH₂ and 150 ml. H₂O in 45 min., and stirring 1 hr. at 40° gave 99.4% (PhNH)₂CO, m. 239°. Passage of 9.3 g. COCl₂ into 20 g. *o*-O₂NC₆H₄NH₂ in 150 ml. MeOH at 100° and heating 1 hr. longer gave after addn. of 15 ml. H₂O on cooling 89.89% (*o*-O₂NC₆H₄NH₂)₂CO, m. 225°. Similarly was prep'd. 85.87% *m*-isomer, m. 242°; in PhNO₂ at 70°, the yield is 79.5%. COCl₂ (9.3 g.) added at 40° to 20 g. *p*-O₂NC₆H₄NH₂ and 150 ml. H₂O with periodic addn. of Na₂CO₃ to maintain neutrality, gave 18.5% (*p*-O₂NC₆H₄)₂CO, m. 310°; in PhNO₂ the yield is 91.5%. *o*-Anisidine in aq. medium similarly gave 98.0% (*o*-MeOC₆H₄NH₂)₂CO, m. 180°; the *p*-isomer, m. 242°, was prep'd. in 94.1% yield by phosgenation in PhNO₂ with gradual addn. of Na₂CO₃. Similarly was prep'd. 95.2% (*o*-MeOC₆H₄NH₂)₂CO, m. 250°; and 79.8% [*o*-Me(O₂N)C₆H₄NH₂)₂CO, m. 300°. G. M. Kosolopoff

Distr.: 4E1(j)/E2c(j)

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KUTEPOV, D.F.; ROZANOVA, N.S.

Synthesis and conversion in diarylcarbamide series. Part 2:
Synthesis of chlorosubstituted diarylcarbamides. Zhur. ob. khim.
27 no.10:2845-2848 O '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Urea) (Chlorine)

KUTEPOV, D.F.; ROZANOVA, N.S.

Synthesis and conversion in diarylcarbamides series. Part 3:
Synthesis of florsubstituted diarylcarbamides. Zhur.ob.khim.
27 no.10:2848-2851 O '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Urea) (Fluorine)

Rozanova, N.S.

AUTHORS: Kuteper, D. F., Rozanova, N. S.

73-11-41/56

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of the Synthesis and
Conversions in the Series of Diarylureas
(Issledovaniya v oblasti sinteza i prevrashcheniy v ryadu
diarylurein).
IV. Synthesis of the Diarylureas Which Are in the Nucleus
Substituted by Haloids and Other Substituents
(IV. Sintez diaxilimochevin, zameshchennykh i yadze na
galcidy i drugiye zamestiteli).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, № 11,
pp. 3107-3109 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with an earlier work the authors obtained 2,2',
4,4', 6,6' - hexabromodiphenylurea and investigated it.
This compound was synthesized by phosgene-treatment of
2,4,6-tribromaniline in nitrobenzene at 330°C. Of great
interest was the investigation of the properties of the
diarylureas which simultaneously possess a haloid and a
polar group, e.g. the nitro-group. The authors synthesized
2,2', 6,6'-tetrachloro-4,4'-dinitrodiphenyl urea and 2,2',
4,4'-tetrafluoro-6,6'-dinitrodiphenyl urea. It is
characteristic that the action of phosgene upon dihaloid-

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Investigations in the Field of the Synthesis and Conversions 79-11-41/56
in the Series of Diarylureas. IV. Synthesis of the Diarylureas
Which Are in the Nucleus Substituted by Haloide and Other
Substituents

nitroanilines only takes place at elevated temperatures in closed tubes. In this manner the authors succeeded in synthesizing by phosgene-treatment 2,2', 6,6'-tetrachloro-4,4'-dinitrophenylurea from 2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline at 150°C in a sealed tube. Thus it was proved that the anilines which only possess haloiods are 2,2', 6,6'-tetrachloro-4,4'-dinitrodiphenylureas and 2,2', 4,4'-tetrafluor-6,6'-dinitrodiphenylurea.

There are 3 references.

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Diarylureas - Synthesis

Card 2/2

SOV/79-29-9-49/76

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Kutepov, D. F., Potashnik, A. A., Rozanova, N. S.

TITLE:

Investigation in the Field of the Synthesis and the Transformations in the Series of Diaryl Ureas. IX. Synthesis of the Unsymmetric Diphenyl Ureas Chlorosubstituted in the Cycle

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 3036-3038
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

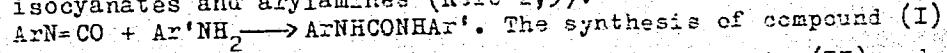
If the synthesis of the various aryl ureas is made by the reaction of the corresponding arylamines substituted in the cycle with phosgene, symmetrical diaryl ureas are always formed i.e. both aryl residues contain in the same positions the same amount of the same substituents. The case in which the substituents are directly introduced into the molecule of diaryl urea, e.g. in the chlorination of diphenyl urea, forms an exception. In the latter case certain amounts of the not completely chlorinated products i.e. of the symmetric tetrachloro diphenyl urea and the unsymmetrical 2,4,6,2¹,4¹-pentachloro diphenyl urea (I) were found in the reaction mass besides hexachlorodiphenyl urea, the final product. The former was described in publications (Ref 1) the latter, however, has

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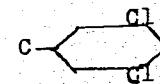
SOV/79-29-9-49/76

Investigation in the Field of the Synthesis and the Transformations in the
Series of Diaryl Ureas. IX. Synthesis of the Unsymmetric Diphenyl Ureas
Chlorosubstituted in the Cycle

hitherto not been obtained in pure state. For the purpose of investigating this theoretically and practically interesting compound more thoroughly, compounds of this type were synthesized. As is known, diaryl ureas may be obtained also from aryl isocyanates and arylamines (Refs 2,3):



The synthesis of compound (I) could be based on 2,4,6-trichloro phenyl isocyanate (II) and dichloroaniline, or dichloro phenyl isocyanate and trichloroaniline. The authors chose the first of the two methods. The reaction rate of compound (II) in the reaction with amines which have a different amount of chlorine atoms in the cycle was of interest. Thus, some other unsymmetrical hitherto unknown chlorosubstituted diphenyl ureas of the general formula

 were synthesized i.e. the compounds (III), (IV), (V), (VI), (VII). All these compounds are obtained by the reaction of (II) with the corresponding chloro-

Card 2/3

SOV/79-29-9-49/76

Investigation in the Field of the Synthesis and the Transformations in the Series of Diaryl Ureas. IX. Synthesis of the Unsymmetric Diphenyl Ureas Chlorosubstituted in the Cycle

substituted anilines in dry dichloroethane at 20° with the formation and the separation of the final products taking place at different rates. Obviously, position and number of the chlorine atoms in the molecule of the amines exercise a considerable influence on their reaction rate with compound (II). 4-chloroaniline proved to be the most reactive. All unsymmetrical thioureas obtained are colorless amorphous powders, insoluble in water and difficultly soluble in organic solvents. Formulas, melting points, and composition of the compounds investigated are tabulated. There are 1 table and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 4, 1958

Card 3/3

KUTEPOV, D.F.; ROZANOVA, N.S.

Synthesis and conversions in the series of diarylureas. Part 10:
Reaction of phosgenation of 2,4,5-trichloroaniline under
conditions leading to the formation of 2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexachloro-
diphenylurea. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.6:2021-2024 Je '60.
(MIR 13:6)

(Aniline) (Urea) (Phosgene)

DUL'TSIN, M.S.; ROZANOVA, N.S.; FAYNSHTEYN, F.E.

Problem of the relation of aplastic anemias to leukoses. Probl. gemat.
i perel. krovi 5 no. 10:3-16 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(LEUKEMIA) (ANEMIA)

ROZANOVA, N. S.

Role of sensibilization of the organism in the origin of
posttransfusional complications. Arkh. pat., Moskva 12 no. 5:
15-22 Sept.Oct 1950 (CIML 20:1)

1. Of the Pathologico-Anatomic Division (Head -- Prof. N. A.
Krayevskiy) of the Central Order of Lenin Institute of Hematology
and Blood Transfusion of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR,
Moscow.

FEDOROV, N.A.; TERENT'YEVA, Ye.I.; GARFUNKEL', M.L.; TSESARSKAYA, T.P.; ROZANOVA,
N.S.

Examination of the bone marrow following damage of lumbar and sacral
plexuses and of the sympathetic innervation. Arkh. pat., Moskva 14
no. 5:25-34 Sept-Oct 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Of the Central Order of Lenin Institute of Hematology and Blood
Transfusion (Director -- A. A. Bagdasarov, Corresponding Member of
the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR).

ZARETSKIY, I.I. (Moscow); MIKHAYLOVA, I.A. (Moscow); ROZANOVA, N.S. (Moscow)

Functional state of the kidneys following transfusion of compatible blood. Arkh.pat. 16 no.2:26-31 Ap-Je '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. prof. N.A.Fedorov) Tsentral'nogo instituta hematologii i perelivaniya krovi, Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov).

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, (KIDNEYS, physiology,
*eff. on kidney funct.) *eff. of blood transfusion)

FEDOROV, N.A., professor; DUL'TSIN, M.S., professor; RAMONOVA-TSKHOVREBOVA, O.D.; NAMYATYSHEVA, A.M.; KAKHTELIDZE, M.G.; ROZANOVA, N.S.

Effect of spleen extracts from leukosis patients on hemopoiesis in rabbits; preliminary report. Probl.emat. i perel. krovi 1 no.3: 9-14 My-Je '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(HEMOPOIESIS, physiol.

eff. of spleen extracts from leukosis patients on hemopoiesis in rabbits)

(SPLHEN

extracts from leukosis patients, eff. on hemopoiesis in rabbits)

(LEUKEMIA

leukosis, spleen extracts from patients, eff. on hemopoiesis in rabbits)

ROZANOVA, N.S.; ZHUKOVA, Ye.A.

Effect of denervation of the spleen on hemopoiesis in bone marrow.
Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 1 no.3:14-18 My-Je '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(BONE MARROW, physiol.

hemopoietic activity, eff. of enervation of spleen in cats)

(SPLEEN, physiol.

eff. of denervation on hemopoietic activity in bone marrow in cats)

(HEMOPOIESIS, physiol.

hemopoietic activity of bone marrow, eff. of denervation of spleen in cats)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Excretion. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 101947.

Author : Zaretskiy, I. I.; Ivanova, V. D.; Mikhaylova, I.
A., Rozanova, N. S.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Functional Condition of the Kidneys in Hetero-
chemotransfusion.

Orig Pub: Probl. gematol. i perelivaniya krovi, 1956, 1, No
6, 48-54.

Abstract: To dogs (14) with ureters exposed according to Pavlov-Orbelli, 1-2 ml/kg of fresh citrated and heparinized rabbits' blood was transfused, and water and chloride diuresis, concentration capacity of the kidneys, glomerular filtration according to inulin or endogenous creatinine, excretion of urea, kidney blood circulation and secretory

Card 1/3

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USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Excretion.

T.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 101947.

Abstract: glomerular vessels, presence of coagulated protein in the tubular lumen, necrobiosis of the tubular epithelium). The disorders of kidney hemodynamics are dependent on ischemia of the tubule and passive hyperemia of the glomeruli due to the spasm of efferent glomerular vessels. In the second phase, taking place 3-4 days later and lasting until return to normal, changes of the function of kidneys developed in the opposite direction and pointed to the activation of their function. -- O. S. Glozman.

Card 3/3

43

KAKHETELIDZE, M.G.; RAMONOVA-TSKHOVREBOVA, O.D.; ROZANOVA, N.S. (Moskva)

Effect of repeated injections of human leukemic blood on hemopoiesis
in rabbits [with summary in English]. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 1
no.3:48-51 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. N.A.Fedorov)
TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina Instituta hematologii i perelivaniya
krovi (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov)
(HEMOPOIESIS

eff. of human leukemic blood on hemopoiesis in rabbits)

CHERTKOV, Iosif L'vovich; ROZANOVA, N.S., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Synthetic blood substitutes] Iskusstvennye zameniteli krovi.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 113 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES)

ROZHNEVA, N.S.

KRAEVSKIY, N.A.; ROZANOVA, N.S. (Moskva)

Problems on the pathogenesis of aplasias of the hemopoietic organs;
anatomopathological research. Arkh.pat. 20 no.2:10-17 '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i pereli-
vaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR 'dir. - deystvitel'-
nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Ragdasarov)
(HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM, dis.
aplasias, classif. & pathogen. (Rus))

ZARETSKIY, I.I.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.A. [deceased]; ROZANOVA, N.S.

Significance of the neural factor in the mechanism of functional renal changes following blood transfusion; functional state of the denervated and autotransplanted kidney in blood transfusion.
Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 4 no.3:55-56 Mr '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.A.A.Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(KIDNEYS, physiol.

eff. of blood transfusion in dogs after exper. denervation & autotranspl. (Rus))

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, eff. on kidney funct. after exper. denervation & autotranspl. in dogs (Rus))

KRAYEVSKIY, N.A., prof.; NEMENOVA, N.M.; ROZANOVA, N.S.

Conditions governing the development of leukemia. Probl.gemat.i perel.
krovi 4 no.11:21-25 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i pereli-
vaniya krovi (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.
Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespon-
dent AMN SSSR (for Krayevskiy).
(LEUKEMIA etiology)

AGRANENKO, V.A.; NEDOSHIVINA, R.V.; ROZANOVA, N.S. (Moskva)

Experimental research on kidney function in acute renal insufficiency
caused by transfusion of incompatible blood. Arkh. pat. 26 no.6:46-
51 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Pochechnyy tsentr (zav. - kand.med.nauk V.A.Agranenko) i
patologo-anatomicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. N.M.Nemenkova)
TSentral'nogo instituta hematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. -
dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. Sub-
mitted December 27, 1962.

L-23802-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) ES/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6007255

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/002/0319/0320

AUTHOR: Rozanova, O.N.; Trunov, V.K.; Kovba, L.M.ORG: Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov, Department of Chemistry
(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet)TITLE: New double oxides of uranium and tungstenSOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 2,
1966, 319-320

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, tungsten compound, thorium compound

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the possibility of forming new compounds by the reaction of uranium dioxide with tungsten anhydride and tungsten uranyl. The investigation was made by X-ray methods. Stoichiometric mixtures of the starting substances were calcined in evacuated and sealed quartz ampoules. An X-ray photo of a sample with the empirical formula $UO_2 + 2WO_3$, calcined at $1000^{\circ}C$ for 40 hours, was identical with that for thorium tungstate. The lattice parameters of $U(WO_4)_2$ are close to those of $Th(WO_4)_2$. Details of the X-ray investigation of $U(WO_4)_2$ are given in a table. The fact of the isostructure of $Th(WO_4)_2$ and $U(WO_4)_2$ makes it possible to definitely settle the question of the valence state of uranium and tungsten in these compounds. In the reaction of uranium

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UDC: 546.791'78'21

L 23802-66

ACC NR: AP6007255

dioxide and tungsten uranyl (1000°) there is formed the compound $U_2W_0_8$ which is isostructural with $U_2Mo_0_8$. It must be noted that these double oxides, at a calcining temperature of 1000° , slowly decompose with the formation of the $U_xW_0_3$ and $(U,W)_0_{2+x}$ phases which are previously known in the literature. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07//SUBM DATE: 29Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 FV

ROZANOVA, N.S.; MALAMINA, V.N.; SUKYASYAN, G.V.; NOVIKOVA, M.N. (Moskva)

State of hemopoietic tissues in acute radiation sickness following
bone marrow transplantation. Arkh. pat. 26 no.4;32-41: '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Patologoanatomiceskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. N.M.Nemenova)
i radiobiologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. prof. M.O.Raushenbakh)
TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya
krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev).

FAYNSHTEYN, F.E., kand.med.nauk; ROZANOVA, N.S., kand.med. nauk

Possibility of the transformation of hypoplastic anemia into
leukemia. Terap. arkh. 35 no.2:86-92'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz hematologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.S.Dul'tsin)
i patologoanatomiceskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. N.M.
Nemenova) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii
i perelivaniya krovi (dir. A.Ye.Kiselev)
(ANEMIA) (LEUKEMIA)

FEDOROV, N.A.; NAMYATYSHEVA, A.M.; KAKHETELIDZE, M.G.; ROZANCOVA, N.S.;
ZHIZHINA, N.A.

Humoral mechanisms of hemopoietic changes in acute radiation
sickness. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 5 no. 4:13-19 Ap '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

ZARETSKIY, I.I.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.A. [deceased]; ROZANOVA, N.S.

Functional significance of the efferent innervation of the kidneys.
Fiziol. zhur. 46 no. 5:593-601 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. From the Pathophysiological Laboratory of the Central Institute
of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Moscow,
(KIDNEYS--INNERVATION)

ZARETSKIY, I.I.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.A. [deceased]; ROZANOVA, N.S.

Kidney function following injury of the thalamo-hypothalamic regions of the brain. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no. 6:43-47 (MIRA 13:8) Je '60.

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Fedorov) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR A.A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystv. chlenom AMN SSSR A.A. Bagdasarovym.
(KIDNEYS) (BRAIN—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

ROSTOVSKIY, I.B. (Moskva); ROZANOVA, O.A. (Moskva)

Twenty years of activity of the journal "Sovetskoee zdravookhranenie". Sovet. zdravookhr. 12 no.1:58-64 '63
(MIRA 17:2)

SHEBANOV, F.V., prof., red.; ASEYEV, D.D., prof., red.; YASHCHENKO,
T.N., red.; ROZANCOVA, O.A., red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Present-day problems of tuberculosis] Sovremennye problemy tu-
berkuleza. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 355 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Shebanov).

(TUBERCULOSIS)

ROZANOVA, O.I., ispolnyayushchiy obyazannost' nauchnogo sotrudnika;
TOKAREV, L.I., nauchnyy rukovoditel', kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Preparation of mixtures for sugar paste and delayed dough for
continuous mechanized production. Trudy VKNII no.9:134-150 '54.
(Confectionery) (Pastry) (MIRA 7:8)

TRUNOV, V.K.; ROZANOVA, O.N.; KOVBA, L.M.

Binary oxide of uranium and molybdenum. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10
no.11:2576-2577 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta. Submitted February 22, 1965.

L-51016-65 EWT(m) ES
ACCESSION NR: AP5011852

UR/0189/65/000/002/0039/0043

AUTHORS: Kuz'micheva, Ye. U.; Rozanova, O. N.; Kovba, L. M.; Ippolitova, Ye. A.

TITLE: The investigation of U_2O_5

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2. Khimiya, no. 2, 1965, 39-43

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, lattice parameter, thermal stability/ RKD 57
camera, RKU 86 camera

ABSTRACT: A phase of uranium oxide obtained from sulfuric acid solution was studied for the purpose of determining composition more precisely, discovering the structure and thermal stability, and refining the conditions of synthesis. The test material was obtained from ammonium dihydrate and hydrated uranium peroxide. The material was dissolved at 100°C, and CO gas was passed through the solution for 2-40 hours. The total uranium content was determined by the ammonia method. Tetravalent uranium was determined by the vanadate or iodate method. Phase analysis was carried out with RKD-57 and RKU-86 cameras with CuK

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L 51816-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011852

radiation (Ni filter). Results show that U_2O_5 , the phase sought, crystallizes in the hexagonal system. The lattice parameters at 20, 100, and 1750 are, respectively (giving $a(k\text{\AA})$ first, $c(k\text{\AA})$ second): 3.935 ± 0.002 and 4.118 ± 0.001 , 3.9375 ± 0.002 and 4.117 ± 0.002 , and 3.938 ± 0.003 and 4.121 ± 0.003 . The corresponding ratios (c/a) are 1.047 , 1.045 , and 1.047 . It is seen that rise in temperature causes some expansion of the lattice but no appreciable change in parameter ratios. At 2000°C, however, U_2O_5 disappears. It appears to be stable only below this temperature. The fact that U_2O_5 forms from a solution of U_3O_8 in sulfuric acid is not considered proof of any particular structure of the oxides or that the formula of U_3O_8 ought to be $UO_3 \cdot U_2O_5$. It is an intermediate phase. The oxides U_3O_7 , U_4O_9 , or UO_2 are not formed during solution of U_3O_8 because of the failure of crystallizing centers of the cubic and tetragonal phases to form. There is no such difficulty for U_2O_5 since the conversion from U_3O_8 to U_2O_5 is accompanied merely by the migration of some oxygen into the U_3O_8 lattice. Orig. art. has: 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet, Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Moscow University, Department of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUB CODE: GG, SS

SUBMITTED: 17Jun64 ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

NO REF Sov: 006

Card 2/2

L 8092-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) ES/JD

ACC NR: AP5027211

SOURCE: CODE: UR/0078/65/010/011/2576/2577

AUTHOR: Trunov, V. K.; Rozanova, O. N.; Kovba, L. M.

ORG: Moscow State University, Department of Inorganic Chemistry (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii)

TITLE: The double oxide of uranium and molybdenum

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 11, 1965, 2576-2577

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, molybdenum compound, single crystal

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to a study of the system UO_2 - UO_3 - MoO_3 at 750 C. The samples were prepared by annealing stoichiometric amounts of the starting oxides in evacuated and sealed quartz ampoules at 750 C for periods of 50 and 70 hours. Results of an x-ray analysis of the calcination products are shown in tabular form. Only one new compound, U_2MoO_8 , was identified. Single crystals of this compound were obtained by heating a preparation with the composition U_2MoO_8 at 1050 C for 50 hours. U_2MoO_8 crystallizes in a rhombic system

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UDC: 546.791'77-31

L 8092-66
ACC NR: AP5027211

O.

with the parameters $a \approx 6.7\text{A}$; $b \approx 22\text{A}$; $c \approx 4.1\text{A}$. More accurate parameters of the elementary cell were obtained by powder analysis: $a = 6.696 \pm 0.003\text{A}$; $b = 23.300 \pm 0.008\text{A}$; $c = 4.120 \pm 0.002\text{A}$. Results of an x-ray investigation of U_2MoO_8 are shown in a table. The results indicate the existence of a rhombic subcell with $a = 6.696\text{A}$; $b = 3.883\text{A}$; and $c = 4.120\text{A}$; $a/b = 1.721$. Thus, U_2MoO_8 belongs to the group of double oxides, the structure of which is derived from alpha - UO_3 - U_2O_5 , with pseudo hexagonal lattices of the atoms of the metal. The type of superlattice in the case of U_2MoO_8 is close to that found for U_3O_8 (the parameter a for U_2MoO_8 is two times greater than a for U_3O_8). Orig. art. has: 2 tables

SUB CODE: IC / SUBM DATE: 22Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 (3)

KUZ'MICHEVA, Ye.U.; ROZANOVA, O.N.; KOVBA, L.M.; IPPOLITOVA, Ye.A.

Study of U₂O₅. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 20 no.2:39-43 Mr-
Ap. '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

L 51816-65 EWT(m) ES
ACCESSION NR: AP5011852

UR/0189/65/000/002/0039/0043

AUTHORS: Kuz'micheva, Ye. U.; Rozanova, O. N.; Kovba, L. M.; Ippolitova, Ye. A.

TITLE: The investigation of U_2O_5

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2. Khimiya, no. 2, 1965, 39-43

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, lattice parameter, thermal stability/ RKD 57
camera, RKU 86 camera

ABSTRACT: A phase of uranium oxide obtained from sulfuric acid solution was studied for the purpose of determining composition more precisely, discovering the structure and thermal stability, and refining the conditions of synthesis. The test material was obtained from ammonium dihydrate and hydrated uranium peroxide. The material was dissolved at 1000, and CO gas was passed through the solution for 2-40 hours. The total uranium content was determined by the ammonia method. Tetravalent uranium was determined by the vanadate or iodate method. Phase analysis was carried out with RKD-57 and RKU-86 cameras with CuK

Card 1/2

L 51816-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011852

radiation (Ni filter). Results show that U_2O_5 , the phase sought, crystallizes in the hexagonal system. The lattice parameters at 20, 100, and 175°C are, respectively (giving $a(k\bar{X})$ first, $c(k\bar{X})$ second): 3.935 ± 0.002 and 4.118 ± 0.001 , 3.9375 ± 0.002 and 4.117 ± 0.002 , and 3.938 ± 0.003 and 4.121 ± 0.003 . The corresponding ratios (c/a) are 1.047, 1.045, and 1.047. It is seen that rise in temperature causes some expansion of the lattice but no appreciable change in parameter ratios. At 200°C, however, U_2O_5 disappears. It appears to be stable only below this temperature. The fact that U_2O_5 forms from a solution of U_3O_8 in sulfuric acid is not considered proof of any particular structure of the oxides or that the formula of U_3O_8 ought to be $UO_3 \cdot U_2O_5$. It is an intermediate phase. The oxides U_3O_7 , U_4O_9 , or UO_2 are not formed during solution of U_3O_8 because of the failure of crystallizing centers of the cubic and tetragonal phases to form. There is no such difficulty for U_2O_5 since the conversion from U_3O_8 to U_2O_5 is accompanied merely by the migration of some oxygen into the U_3O_8 lattice. Orig. art. has: 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet, Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Moscow University, Department of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 17Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, SS

NO. REF. Sov: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 qd

ORLOV, D.S.; ROZANOVA, O.N.; MATYUKHINA, S.G.

Infrared absorption spectra of humic acids. Pochvovedenie
no.1:17-25 Ja '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gosudarstvenny universitet imeni Lomonosova.

ROZANOVA, T.A.

Combined therapy of climacteric angioneurosis [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 33 no.6:69-72 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz 1-y polikliniki Chetvertogo glavnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (glavnnyy akusher-ginekolog-prof. V.P. Mikhaylov).

(NEUROSES, ther.

angioneuroses in climacteric)

(CLIMACTERIC, FEMALE, compl.

angioneurosis, ther.)

(NEUROSES, etiology and pathogenesis,

angioneuroses in female climacteric (Rus)

(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, etiol. & pathogen.)

BLINOV, N.O.; OPARYSHEVA, Ye.F.; TRUBNIKOVA, I.N.; ROZANOVA, T.M.;
KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Formation of additional spots in the paper chromatography
of antibiotics. Antibiotiki 6 no.7:660-666 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS)
(PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY)

BAYKINA, V.M. [deceased]; MAMIOFE, S.M. [deceased]; ROZANOVA, T.N.; SINITSYNA, Z.I.; SLUGINA, M.B.; DZEGILENKO, N.B.

Comparative study of neomycin, colimycin and mycerin by the counter-current distribution method. Antibiotiki 8 no.12:1059-1064 D '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

BAYKINA, V.M.; ROZANOVA, T.N.; TRAKHTENBERG, D.M.

Studies on the typical composition of erythromycin produced
by strain No. 2577 of *Actinomyces erythreus*. *Antibiotiki* 8
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(MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

ROZANOVA, T.N.

Work experience with annual intermittent courses for raising
the qualifications of pediatricians in Saratov Province. Zdrav.
Ros.Feder. 6 no.12:24-25 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1.Glavnyy pediatr Saratovskogo oblastnogo otdela zdravookhraneniya.
(SARATOV PROVINCE--PEDIATRICIANS)

TRAKHTENBERG, D.M.; BIRLOVA, L.V.; BLINOV, N.O.; ROZANOVA, T.N.

Isolation and properties of some antibiotics-pigments from a culture fluid of strain No. 2844-31 of *Act. prunicolor*.
Antibiotiki 7 no.9:776-783 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS)(ACTINOMYCES)

ROZANOVA, T.N.; NEDOSHIVINA, L.V.; NIKONOV, I.S.

All-Union State Standard for printing paper. Bum. prom. 32 no.7:13
J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Leningradskaya tipografiya "Pechatnyy Dvor."
(Paper--Standards)

ZHURAVLEVA, Z.A.; POSTNIKOV, V.G.; POSTNIKOVA, I.Ye.; PYKHOVA, N.G.;
ROZANOVA, T.V.

Stratigraphy of the Ushakovka series of the Irkutsk amphitheater.
Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.3:678-680 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

I. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
Submitted September 4, 1965.

ROZANOVA, T. V.

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and Order of Labor Red Banner State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow, 1955
(Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

ROZANOVA, T.V.

Involuntary recollection of various components of a situation depending on their role in activity. Vop. psichol. 5 no.4:105-115 J1-43 '58.

(MIRA 12:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiv institut defektologii APN RSFSR.
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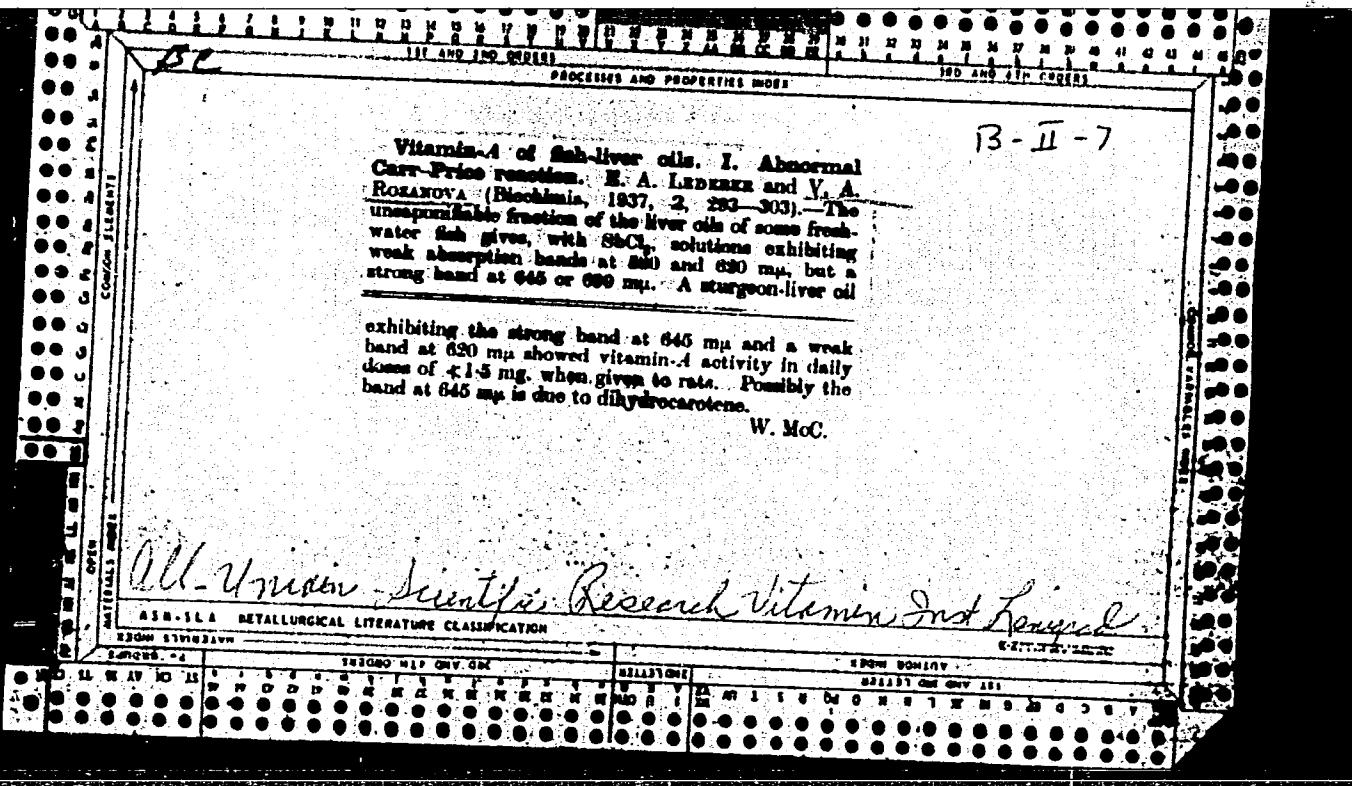
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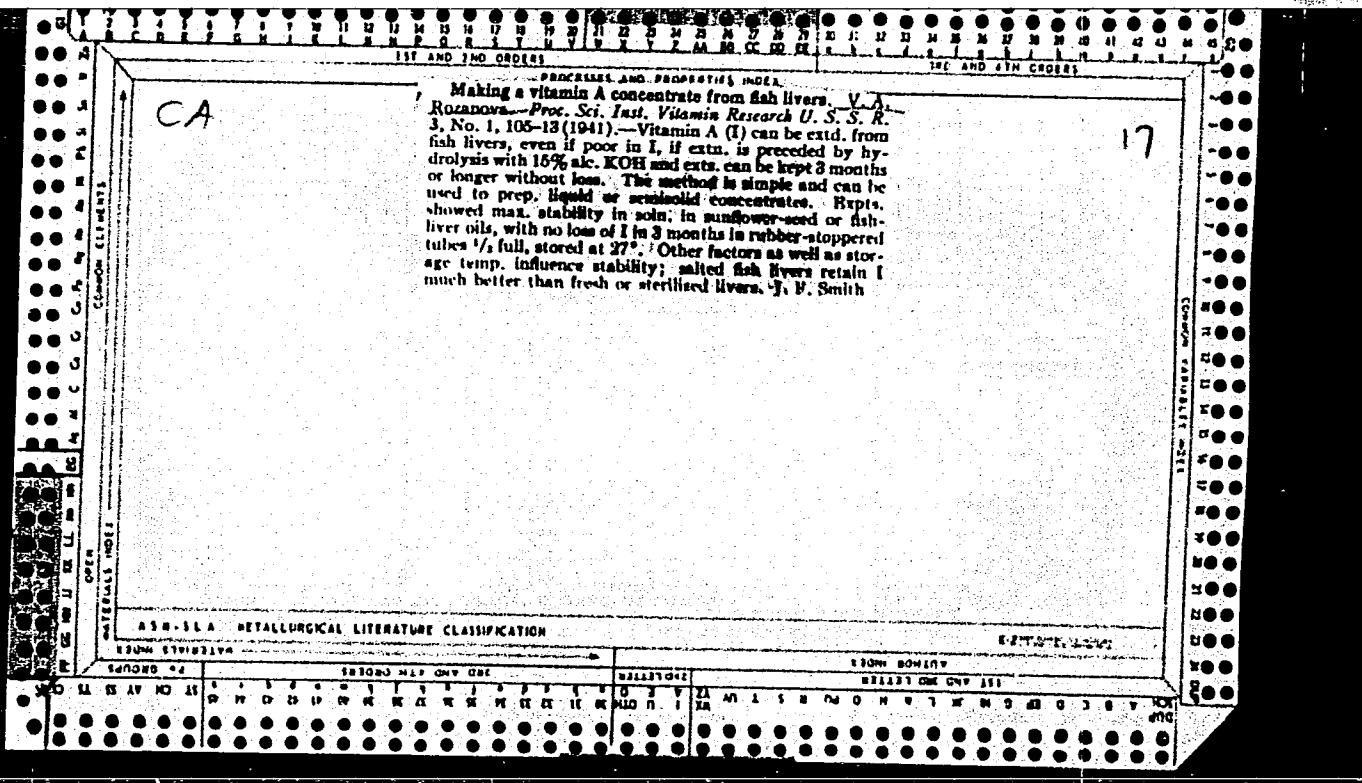
LUBOVSKIY, V.I. (Moskva); ROZANOVA, T.V. (Moskva)

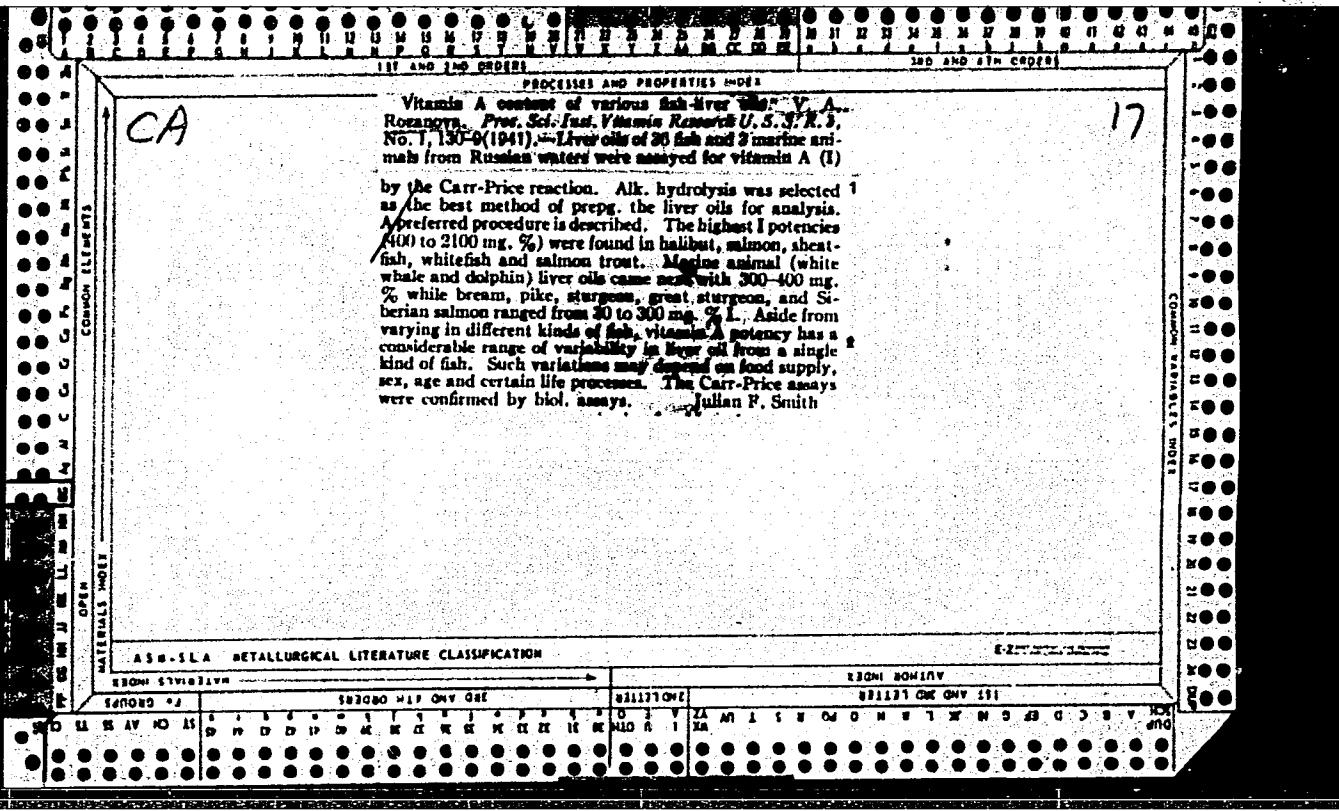
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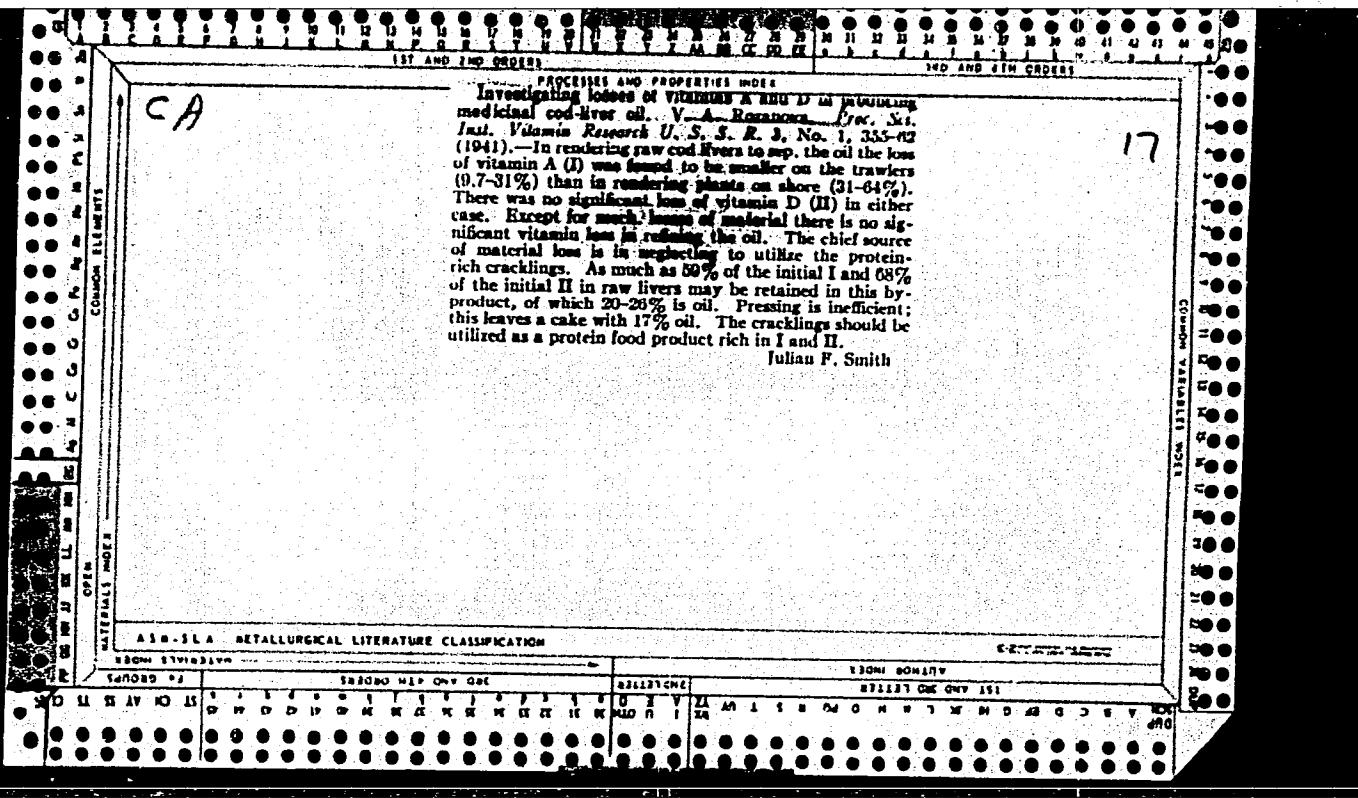
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ARNOL'DI, I.A., prof. ROZANOVA, V.A.

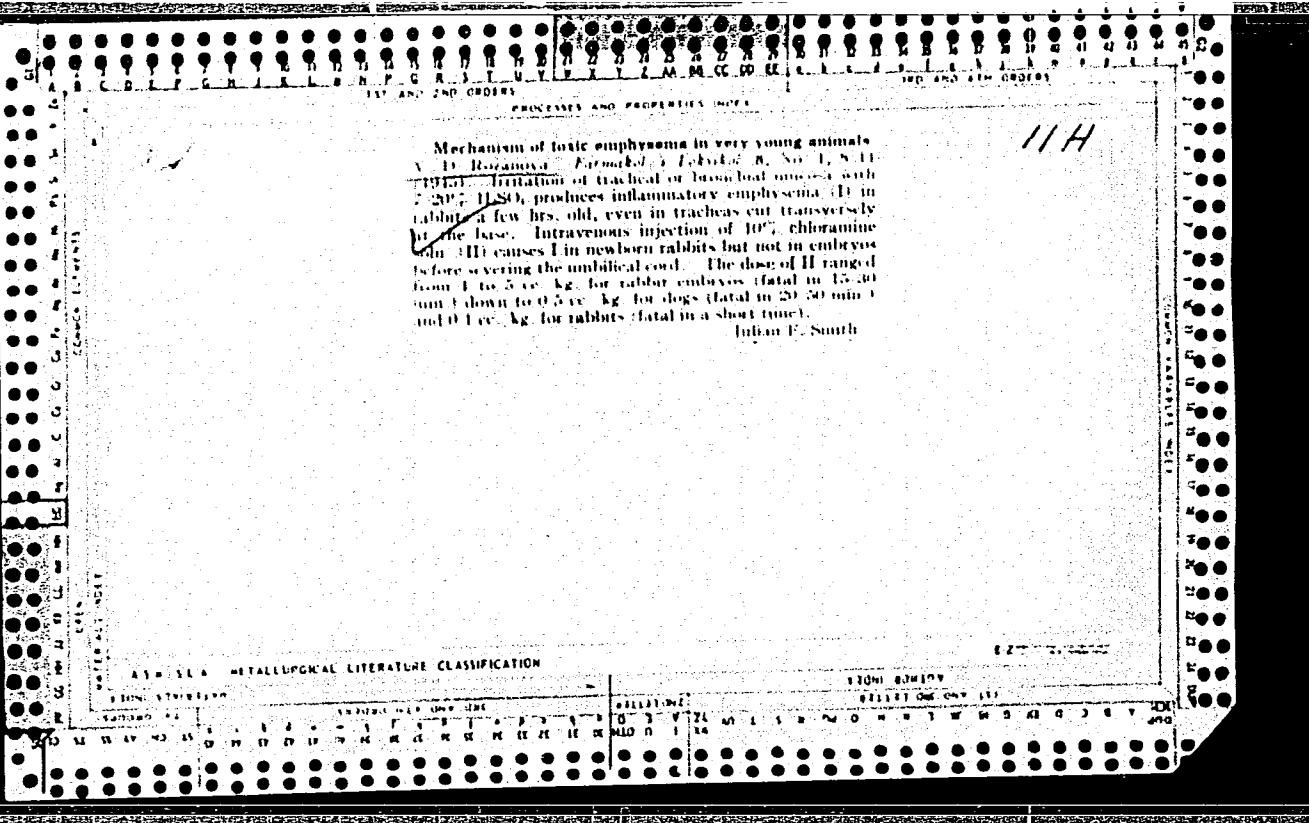
Principles and methods of vocational guidance and consultation of adolescents. Sov. med. 26 no.11:127-131 N'62
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny detey i podrostkov AMN SSSR.

BYCHKOV, Yu.F.; ROZANOV, A.N.; ROZANOVA, V.B.

Determining the solubility of metals in lithium. Met. i
metalloved. chist. met. no. 2:178-188 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Lithium--Thermal properties) (Solubility)

Autoclave splitting of blood albumin by means of a 2% potassium carbonate solution. V. S. Sadikov, V. Ruzanova and G. Novoselova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 4, 217-20 (in English 230-1) (1934).—During the acid splitting of proteins in the autoclave, cyclic compds. are formed which are resistant to Na, K and Li carbonates. S., R. and N. autoclaved blood albumin for 2 hrs. at 180° with 2% K_2CO_3 soln., extd. the catalyzate with Et_2O and $CHCl_3$, acidulated the aq. layer and collected the pptd. polypeptides. N losses (NH₃ and amines) during autoclaving constitute 20.11% of the total N; solid fractions contain 4.03% and liquid fractions 75.83% of total N. The Van Slyke N decreased from 12.38 to 11.80% during hydrolysis. No Van Slyke N is present in extractive fractions or acid-pptd. substances. Treatment with 25% HCl for 36 hrs. does not completely hydrolyze these fractions to amino acids. C. W. S.



ROZANOVA, V. D.

PA 41T83

USSR/Medicine - Cardiovascular System, Jan/Feb 1948
Effect of Drugs on

Medicine - Respiration

"Special Features of the Reaction of the Cardio-
vascular and Respiratory Systems during Acute Chloral
Hydrate Intoxication at Various Growth Stages," V. D.
Rozanova, Physiol of Growth Lab, Pediatrics Inst,
Acad Med Sci, USSR, 12 pp

"Fiziol Zhur SSSR" VolXXXIV, No 1

Author discusses studies conducted in his laboratory
to determine the specific effects of physiological
intoxication of some organic systems during various
growth periods, by means of physiological methods

41T83

USSR/Medicine - Cardiovascular System, Jan/Feb 1948
Effect of Drugs on (Contd)

usually used in such studies, but also by exposing
the organs to various types of intoxications. De-
scribes experiments conducted and presents several
oscillograph recordings of respiration and blood
pressure of intoxicated animals. Submitted, 27 Feb
1946.

41T83

ROZANOVA, V. D.

PA 45/49T80

USSR/Medicine - Physiology
Medicine - Cyanides, Effect

Mar/Apr 49

"Physiological Mechanisms Which Determine the
Particulars of the Course of Acute Intoxication
by Cyanides During Various Stages of Growth,"
V: D. Rozanova, Lab of Physiol of Growth, Inst of
Pediatrics, Acad Med Sci USSR, 11 pp

"Fiziol Zhur SSSR" Vol XXXV, No 2

Describes experiments on dogs of various ages. In
most cases sodium cyanide was injected into jugu-
lar vein. Experiments were carried out under
morphine and ether narcosis (in some cases without

45/49T80

USSR/Medicine - Physiology (Contd) Mar/Apr 49

narcosis). Blood pressure was measured by a
mercury manometer connected with the carotid, and
respiration by a pneumographic cup and a Mareyev
capsule. Plots and discusses results. Submitted
25 Jun 46.

45/49T80

**USSR/Medicine - Cyanide
Medicine - Poisoning**

Jul/Aug 49

"Physiological Mechanisms. Determining the Special Features of the Course of Acute Intoxication by Cyanides in the Various Growth Periods," V. D. Rozanova, Lab of Growth Physiol, Inst of Pediatrics, Acad Med Sci USSR, 13 pp

"Fiziol Zhur SSSR" Vol XXXV, No 4

Proves that administration of sublethal and lethal doses of cyanide affects the basic and not the reflex aspects of the respiratory and cardiovascular systems. Describes physical

64/49105

USSR/Medicine - Cyanide (Contd) Jul/Aug 49 effects of administering large doses of NaCN to dogs. No definite reason could be found for the greater resistance to cyanide intoxication in puppies. Submitted 25 May 46.

64/49105

ROZANOV, V. D.

M.D. SPEC.

14T28

USSR/Medicine - Poisons and Poisoning May/Jun 1947
Medicine - Cyanides

"The Resistance of an Organism to Acute and Chronic
Cyanide Poisoning at Different Periods of Age,"
V. D. Rozanova, 7 pp

"Farmakol i Toksikol" Vol X, No 3

Discussion of results of injections of sodium cyanide in the aural vein of adult and young (8-day old) rabbits. The young organism was found to resist a fatal dose for a long period, due to certain peculiarities of the nerve centers and heart permitting them to maintain an automatic rhythm.

14T28

CH

IIH

Physiological mechanisms which determine the peculiarities of the course of acute cyanide intoxication in various age periods. III. V. D. Rozanova (Akad. Med. Nauk U.S.S.R., Moscow). "Fiziol. Zhurn." (J. Physiol.) 36, 228-36 (1950); cf. C.A. 44, 747e.—In young dogs (12 days to 2.5 months) lethal dose of cyanide causes 2-phase reaction: increase of respiration, circulation, and blood pressure for 40-50 sec., followed by slow respiration, lowered blood pressure, and infrequent heart beats of large amplitude (duration of phase 14-20 min.). The 2nd phase in puppies does not depend on the center of vagus innervation of the heart and section of the vagus nerve in the neck does not change the effect. In adults vagotomy leads to a sharp increase of cardiac action and blood pressure. At intermediate ages vagotomy at the moment of depression of heart action after CN administration also leads to increased heart action and a small rise in blood pressure. The action in these intermediate-age animals is thus regulated by the centers responsible for the control of heart action. G. M. Kosolapov

ROZANOVA, V.D.

Physiological analysis of the characteristics of the course of staphylococcal infection in dogs during various age periods.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.3:53-58 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

"The Physiological Mechanisms of the Characteristics of the Action of Some Pharmacological and Toxicological Substances in Various Growth Periods." Sub 30 Mar 51, Acad Med Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

USSR/Medicine - Toxicology Jan/Feb 52
"Physiological Mechanisms Which Determine the
Resistance to Morphine of Dogs of Various Ages,"
V. D. Rozanova, Lab of Age Physiol, Inst Gen and
Exptl Pathol, Acad Med Sci USSR
"Fiziol Zhur SSSR" Vol XXVIII, No 1, pp 75-81
Lethal dose of morphine for adult dogs is 50-60
mg/kg for young pups (1-15 days old) 10-15 mg/kg,
for older pups (3 wks - 2 mos) above 60 mg/kg.
Differences are due to varying resistance of
bulbar centers with age (particularly the respira-
tory and vasomotor ones) and changes in the com-
pensatory reflex strengthening of blood pressure
202RT9

ROZANOVA, V. D.

USSR/Medicine - Toxicology
(Contd)

Jan/Feb 52

after it has been lowered. The strengthening of
blood pressure is brought about by (1) an accele-
rated heart rhythm (2) as a result of reflex ac-
tion of the vasomotor center. This becomes pos-
sible only after the activity of pressor receptors
of the sino-carotid zone has reached a level that
is typical for adult animals.

202RT9

ROZANOVA, V.D.

Prolonged collapse in young animals in anoxia and in intoxications.
Fiziol. zh. SSSR 39 no. 1:60-65 Jan-Feb 1953. (CLML 24:2)

1. Laboratory of Age-Group Physiology of the Institute of Pediatrics
of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.